

The Evening Herald.

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MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

AMONG Americans generally Mr. Bryan's resignation as secretary of state will be received without great regret. That he leaves the cabinet without any evidence of a rupture of relations of utmost friendliness with the President is cause for congratulation; the country has nothing to gain from personal conflict between two strong men, and that Mr. Bryan is entitled to stand among the strong men of the nation will not be questioned even by those who have the least sympathy with his theories of government. In so far as conduct of the public business is concerned Mr. Bryan's retirement will have no effect whatever, for in the difficult problems of foreign relations now existing the lack of sympathy between the President and Mr. Bryan has long been evident; just as it has been evident that the President actually has been doing the work of the Secretary of state. Thus a disturbing element has been removed, and this is not a time for any disturbing element in administration of the foreign affairs of this nation, as Mr. Bryan himself says.

Mr. Bryan has a large personal following among Americans who believe in him and in his theories with a faith that is almost fanatical. That following never has been quite large enough to elevate Mr. Bryan to the presidency. Instead of a growth there has been a steady decrease in this following and in the character of its devotion since the great Nebraska first flashed into national leadership under the slogan of his "Cross of Gold." The principle of free silver was wrong for this country and has been so demonstrated. The issue of anti-imperialism in deep rooted popular sentiment. The doctrine of "peace at any price" is one for which the American people are not yet ready; it is a doctrine which they do not entirely trust, no matter how the sincerity of its chief advocate may be regarded. Mr. Bryan in every national election in which he has figured, and in every crisis in which he has had a part has imparted to the American people a feeling of insecurity. While recognizing his powerful personality they have not wholly trusted his theories of government or his judgment. That is the main reason for his defeat three times for the presidency.

Whatever the reasons for his appointment, Mr. Bryan's retirement from the cabinet at this time will strengthen the Wilson administration. There has been practically no time since his commission was issued that this would not have been the case. There are those who believe that Mr. Bryan has taken advantage of the international crisis to demonstrate his confidence in his own theories and to create, in the most spectacular way that could have been devised, an issue with the President upon which he can go before the Democratic party and the country in 1916. The extremely cordial letter which the President has written the Nebraskan in accepting his resignation would seem to disprove any such element in the situation.

However this may be the resignation of Mr. Bryan will not tend to weaken the President and his administration in the slightest degree. As has been said, the result will be exactly opposite.

Mr. Bryan's future strength or weakness in the country will depend wholly on the attitude he may assume as a private citizen. Should he attempt to create an issue now with the President as regards the conduct of foreign relations he would run foul of a public sentiment which would swamp him finally and hopelessly. It is wrong to assume that Mr. Bryan has any such course in mind; and it is fair to assume that his retirement from the cabinet is the result of an honest difference of opinion between two great men upon the right way to handle a great national issue. It is because the nation believes implicitly in the wisdom and strength of President Wilson that Mr. Bryan's retirement in the face of the crisis will be received generally with complacency.

PLAIN BUSINESS SENSE.

FROM the standpoint of sound business policy the departure today of an expedition to make

an economic and resource survey of the lands owned by the state university of New Mexico is the most practical move thus far made by the present board of regents of that institution; a board which from the beginning of its service has been marked because of efficient business management and the exercise of good common sense.

The University still owns out of the original grants made to it by Congress, a total of 305,000 acres of land. This land is scattered all over the state and includes practically every character of land within the boundaries of New Mexico. Some of the University lands have been sold. Quite without regard to whether these sales were wise or unwise, it is manifestly bad business to sell more of them until more is known of the true value of each parcel. The institution, for instance, owns a large acreage of saline lands which bear salt deposits of unknown value. This value is very great; for others have been made to purchase these salt beds at large figures. These offers have been refused.

Aside from the saline lands, however, the University government knows nothing about the remainder of this vast property; save that it is good for grazing.

The University lands include some small areas of timber, but the bulk is in the mountain regions; and much of it is in regions heavily mineralized. The University could well afford to expend a large amount of money in ascertaining as nearly as surface examination will disclose, the probability of the presence of valuable ores in these lands. The investigation to be made will extend not only to possible mineral deposits, but to coal, soil content, to probable farm value; to value for reseeded for grazing purposes, and to water resources.

Ordinarily such an examination would cost a large sum of money. But fortunately the institution has in its faculty a number of men who have specialized in field work of exactly this character and who are recognized authorities. For the work in hand the University government has selected the two men best fitted for it. Dr. Kirk is not only a teacher of geology; he is a practical field geologist who has done notable work in the field and who is thoroughly capable of returning an expert opinion on the University holdings that will stand the most severe tests. Dr. Clark, professor of chemistry, who will accompany him, is an expert in soil analysis and his reports will be final on the soil values of this big area. By carrying on the work during the summer months, although more time will be required, the investigation will be complete at an expense very little above that necessary to keep these two men in the University faculty, while their reports will be of inestimable value to the institution.

With these reports in hand the present board of regents and its successors will be in a position to state with reasonable accuracy the value of every piece of land the University owns and to act intelligently with regard to its disposition. The worth of this to the University, in dollars and cents, is apparent. The University board is to be congratulated upon its initiative and the good business judgment displayed in providing for this work. It will be of value not only to the University but to the whole state, for the reports of the University experts on the institution's lands will be of almost equal value to the lands as a whole for the express purpose of finding the larger portion of the area of the state.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

IN AN interview given to a Kansas City newspaper, and re-published yesterday in the Herald, we have a statement by expert authority on business conditions in this state and on its immediate business prospects. Col. Fred W. Fleming, vice-president of a large life insurance company, and a widely known business authority, says that he has never seen general conditions better in New Mexico, or an outlook that is more satisfactory. It is Colonel Fleming's business to get at facts regarding business conditions, and he generally does so. His company, having extensive financial dealings with this state and his trip was for the express purpose of noting how conditions are. Therefore, when this particular business man states that farming has made great strides, that the crop outlook is fine and the livestock conditions superlatively good, we can take it as a fact that for this season at least, prosperity for New Mexico is assured.

Indeed, with conditions as they are in the farming regions with the best fruit outlook in recent years; with wool at its highest price on record and with more wool than we have ever had before in a single season; and with prices for live stock at the topmost point they have ever reached, it is very difficult to see how this state can escape a period of unequalled prosperity during the latter half of 1915; quite without regard to conditions elsewhere in the country, or in a world at war.

Ragusa, Once One of Europe's Richest Cities; Again Made Important by War

Washington, D. C., June 9.—"Ragusa is an instance of splendid deed and fame forgotten," says a statement issued by the National Geographic society today, dealing with the dual monarchy's advanced Mediterranean base, a place that must win a new significance in the Austro-Hungarian-Hungarian struggle for control of the Adriatic sea. "This little port city, situated near the southern tip of Dalmatia, among the earliest objectives of unsuccessful Montenegrin invasion, was once one of the richest cities of Europe, almost the Hamburg or New York of the world of the middle ages. In the days of its prosperity, its ships were found wherever Europe traded, and its merchants held accounts scattered to the uttermost ends of the earth familiar to the west."

"But the glories of Ragusa faded and dimmed, until today mention of it coming from the war zone wins no memory, and awakes no interest in the minds of people of this country, very few of whom have ever had occasion even to know its name. Yet Ragusa was a brave, a wealthy, a persistent little republic through many generations before the discovery of the American continent. Like our great republic, Ragusa was an asylum for all of whatever nation, faith or politics. It was democratic in its tolerance long before the French revolutionists made the word 'freedom' a world-wide fetish. Ragusa was a merchant-state, concerned more with its wealth and its commerce, than with politics or policies."

Ragusa, then, as it is often called, Little Venice, in many ways a model republic, through a miniature, in the time of its highest splendor it did not possess more than 500 square miles of area; but it endured through all manner of bitter trials; produced energetic, prosperous citizens through centuries; maintained a stable and a free government in ages when the country all around it was in frantic, passionate unrest, and was as willing to have the oppressed as it was the United States today. And, like the later republic, the United States, the foreign policy of Ragusa was always a peaceful one; the enlightened little state, wherever possible, submitting its differences with other lands to arbitration. Despite its ardent temper, however, Ragusa well knew how to defend its interests, where the course of war was a necessary one. Ragusan armies and Ragusan ships nobly preserved their country in the midst of jealous, powerful enemies. But Ragusan diplomacy did more; it preserved the state in the face of overpowering conquerors.

"The fortified castle of a Roman noble was the nucleus of this famous south European city. Before the avalanche of barbarian invasion—

Avatar hordes, according to most authorities—refugees from neighboring Latin communities fled to the noble stronghold and took refuge under the shadow of its walls. These refugees brought and conserved the technique and civilization of Greece and Rome, and, in a short time, a town arose around the castle, well-fortified and thoroughly fortified. Ragusa is mentioned in the seventh century."

"A colony of Slavonian people joined the Latins, and greatly added to the city's power for resisting the encroachments of its hostile neighbors. Saracen, Hungarian, Bosnian, Venetian, Hungarian and Serbian waged relentless war with the little state which in some cases bent off its enemies, and, in others, was forced to acknowledge a certain dependence. It never wholly surrendered its republican self-government, however, though Constantinople, Venice, Hungary, Bosnia, and Serbia were, at various times, recognized to a degree as overlords."

"Ragusa today—the 'gem city of the Mediterranean'—is an incongruous spot in the Austro-Hungarian crownland of Dalmatia. Every line of the quaint little city is a monument to the importance and the power that are down. It is a medieval town, still walled in by heavy masonry, and still towered. Ragusa is dotted with the flagstones of the middle ages. Its homes and buildings are ancient structures, and over all its reminiscences."

"The town is built on a rocky ridge that juts out into the Adriatic sea. Its harbor is small and ill adapted to the needs of modern commerce, and the heavier vessels that visit here anchor at Gravosa, a twin city, situated on a deep, sheltered bay, across the promontory, north of Ragusa, four miles distant. Mostar, capital of Herzegovina, is 50 miles to the north-northwest."

"Ragusa is a fortified port, and an outlying naval base. It still has some transit trade with the interior, and its industries include the output of liquor, oil, silk and leather products. For a short time during the Napoleonic wars, it gave promise of retaining somewhat of its old prosperity. In 1814, its independent career was definitely ended, and it was annexed to Austria. The city is chiefly of interest as the tiny republic, the lighthouse on a rock that endured throughout the dark and middle ages, weathering all storms and teaching by example democracy, tolerance, and peaceful enterprise, until, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the beginnings of two mighty republics, the United States and France, the tiny beacon was no longer needed, and it was silently extinguished."

COOKIES THAT WILL NOT LAST LONG

WHEREVER there are children there is a steady demand for cookies—not a few cookies, but plenty of cookies. Youngsters and busy housewives will both welcome recipes which give the maximum result with the smallest amount of labor, and this last means dropped cookies, not rolled ones. They are not intended, however, solely for the little hands that grope in the cookie crock, but will be much appreciated by the older members of the family and by afternoon guests.

English Cookies.—Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of lard and butter, two well-beaten eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda, one of baking powder sifted in three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, two cups of seeded raisins. Mix in the order given. Drop from a spoon into a slightly greased pan and bake in a quick oven.

Oatmeal Cookies No. 1.—One cupful of oatmeal, two cupfuls of sugar, creamed together; two eggs, well beaten, six tablespoonfuls of milk, two cupfuls of oatmeal, two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in, spices to taste. Mix in the order given and drop in small amounts (about a teaspoonful to each cookie) on a greased pan. Cooked thus and raisins are an improvement and a variation.

Oatmeal Cookies No. 2.—One cupful of sugar, creamed together; two eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of almond extract, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two cupfuls of uncooked prepared oats. Mix in the order given and drop with a teaspoon in cakes one and a half inches apart. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven not too hot. These cookies will be very thin and crisp.

Date Cookies.—Beat four eggs well, add two cupfuls of sugar and beat again; then add two tablespoonfuls of baking powder sifted in two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one pound of dates stoned and cut, one-half cupful of pecan meats.

A BILLION BUSHELS

As for the rest of the country, the June crop forecast, made public yesterday by the department of agriculture and published in the Herald yesterday afternoon, would seem to preclude any possibility of hard times during the remainder of 1915. A billion bushels of wheat is worth an enormous amount of money under normal conditions. With Europe at war and her grain fields neglected or devastated, the value of the wheat grown in the United States will advance enormously. Other cereals seem to be doing quite as well as wheat. As in New Mexico, natural conditions are such that the great grain growing states of the union cannot escape a year end of complete prosperity.



A Galley o' Fun!

BABIES IN SUMMER.
The inconvenience of having a baby on your hands in summer seems to increase with the development of our civilization.

A baby in winter time can be housed and more or less secluded, especially since sound-proof rooms have been invented; but in the summer time, where everything is open, and more or less exposed, and traveling is necessary, a baby on your hands is necessarily a very great inconvenience.

No respectable hotel will consider a baby on your hands under any circumstances. Moreover, there is no institution at which you can leave your baby while you go away and enjoy yourself. That is to say, there is no institution in which one has any degree of confidence. And while you are sitting on the sand and basking with some nice young girl from bridge in the hotel parlor—it is distressing to think that your baby may be crying for want of food in some distant hospital surrounded on every side by total strangers.

There are apparently no conveniences along the line of march. Babies are not considered by railroad companies, there being no special provisions made for them in baggage space. Anyone who has taken a journey with a baby in a parlor-car will realize the disgrace and anomaly attached to that reprehensible occupation. There he is! always hanging around, always wanting something to eat, and never satisfied with what is being done for him.

In summer time all these things are tremendously magnified because you cannot conceal him from the world. Even if you stay at home, the baby has to be kept on the premises where he can get fresh air and he is almost sure to annoy the neighbors by his cries.

QUITE CHEAP.

First Small-town Matron.—You don't speak to her in church nowadays.

Second Small-town Matron.—No, indeed! She was converted in an evangelistic campaign which cost three dollars and forty-five cents per convert, while I was saved in one that cost over five hundred dollars a handout.

MEASURES.



Theatre-Goer.—How long is the intermission in this show?
Townman.—About five dridles, two colts-nails, and one racy story.

I fell in love with the Ingenue.
For she was the daintiest, sweetest girl.
Her hair was gold and her eyes were blue.
And her teeth were white as the milk-white pearl.
She played the part of a maid snow-white.
An innocent little country kid.
And I kept as I thought of her bitter plight.
And in not ashamed to admit I did.
I fell in love with the Ingenue.
So fair and tender, so young and shy.
And her voice just thrilled me through and through.
And I followed her scenes with an eager eye.
And I thought: "If only we two could meet."
When a friend said: "Meet her? Why, miss you can."
I'll take you up to her hotel suite.
It's the safest thing in the world, old man.
I fell in love with the Ingenue.
As shy and quaint as a violet.
I found her having a drink or two.
And puffing like sin on a cigarette.
She looked her age—which was 42—
And her son is older than I, I'll bet!

I lost my love for the Ingenue.
But her daughter's a peach—and I'll win her yet!

FEMINA VICTRIX.

In the beginning a man's horse was his dearest possession. It would carry him everywhere, and it started from the west without cranking.

But presently he ate something which gave him that feeling of fullness that is to say, he discovered his stomach and opened up a new way to his heart.

Woman was not slow to seize the advantage thus offered, and from that day forward she gained steadily in importance, while the horse has lost ground correspondingly.

Henceforth the natural enmity between women and horses. Almost the worst you can say about a horse is that it is perfectly safe for a woman to drive.

The Horse-Show exhibits are the last phase of the unequal contest. Henceforth the horse is degraded to the lowest pretext and woman is the whole thing.

Cold Pack Way of Canning Fruits and Vegetables

THE cold-pack method of canning is simply this, says a writer for the Country Gentleman: Place the product to be canned in the jar in a raw state if fruit, or after scalding, blanching and cold dipping if vegetables; add syrup, brine, or hot water as the case may be, put rubber and top in place, and then cook. This method has the advantage of retaining the delicate flavor of the fruit or vegetable and it requires less labor than any other method.

Prepare your product for canning in much the same way as you have always done. Remove the skins from tomatoes, peaches and other products by scalding in boiling water for about a minute—just enough to loosen the skins—and then quickly plunging in cold water. A kitchen paring knife will do the rest. In the case of vegetables other than tomatoes, blanch for a few minutes in scalding hot water to remove objectionable acids and to reduce the bulk in order to insure a full pack.

Pack the products in the jars. If you are canning berries or fruit fill the spaces about the products with syrup. Since tomatoes are 91 per cent water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require some water, and a little salt should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With berries top jars across down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire camps have the ever camps up. Place jars in your canning outfit and cook the required time.

The instructions divide the fruits into four general classes: Soft fruits, such as peaches, berries, pears, and the like; sour berry fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, and cranberries; and cranberries; hard fruits, such as apples and pears; and citrus fruits.

Always invert jars to cool and to test the joints after the covers have been tightened and before the products have been cooled. It is the poorest economy to use last year's rubbers.

Soft Fruits.—Prepare as you always have, pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup of about 18 per cent density. Place rubbers and tops in position, not tight, and sterilize 15 minutes in the hot water canner. 10 minutes in the water seal canner, 5 minutes in the steam pressure canner, or 5 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 15 or 15 pounds of steam. Remove the jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool.

Sour Berry Fruits.—To can sour berry fruits blanch them in hot water for one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries close in containers and add hot

syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 15 minutes in hot water canner, 12 minutes in water seal canner, 10 minutes in steam pressure canner under 5 pounds of steam, or 5 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam. Remove jars and tighten tops.

Hard Fruits.—If you wish to can apples, pears, or other hard fruits, remove the skins when necessary by blanching in cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling syrup. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water canner, 12 minutes in water seal, 8 minutes under 5 pounds of steam, or 6 minutes in the pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam pressure. Remove jars and tighten tops.

Citrus Fruits.—Remove the skins and surface pulp. Plunge in boiling water for about a minute and a half, and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 15 minutes in the hot water canner, 5 minutes in the water seal type, 6 minutes under 5 pounds of steam pressure, or 4 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam. Remove jars and tighten covers.

SUMMING UP THE EVIDENCE.

Many Albuquerque People Have Been Called as Witnesses.

Week after week has been published the testimony of Albuquerque people—kidney sufferers—backache victims—people who have endured many forms of kidney, bladder or urinary disorders. These witnesses have used Doan's Kidney Pills. All have given their enthusiastic approval. It's the same everywhere—39,000 American men and women are cordially recommending Doan's—always in the home papers. Isn't it a wonderful, convincing mass of proof? If you are a sufferer your verdict must be "Try Doan's first."

Here's one more Albuquerque case. Mrs. J. Hall, 409 W. Iron Ave., Albuquerque, says: "One of my family was subject to attacks of backache for several months. Sometimes she was laid up for a day or two. Doan's Kidney Pills quickly ended this trouble and she hasn't had a sign of it during the past several years. I have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills before and I can say that I have since used a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills myself. They have helped me, too."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Hall recommends. Foster-McBurm Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Phone 3, Red Barn, 311 West Cooper, for first class livery. W. L. Trimble & Co.

"The Bell of Penance"



ALICE JOYCE in "THE BELL OF PENANCE"

"You see this bell, senior? It tells a story dear to the hearts of all who dwell in this pueblo, a story in which figure four people—Donna Josefa, daughter of Senor Carrillo; Senor Pitech, a dashing young American; Junipero Serra, cruel and vengeful, and Father Vincente, be-of the big heart."

"The story begins with the coming of Senor Pitech many, many years ago. Scarce had he entered the valley when he came upon two ruffians who were in the act of carrying away a maid who dwelt in the pueblo. He was a powerful young man, was the American, and he drove the ruffians off with his two fists."

"Thus the romance started. Junipero Serra, who loved Josefa, saw that she had eyes for none but Senor Pitech. Desperate, he endeavored to trick the maid into a marriage. But the American was wise, and not only did he frustrate the ruse, but he eloped to Old Mexico with Josefa and there made her his bride."

"Junipero waited. When the time was ripe he sent Senora Pitech a message which told her that her father was dying. The young American and his bride hastened back to the valley. Not until he was surrounded by soldiers and heard that he was charged with violating the laws of church and territory did Senor Pitech realize that he had been tricked."

"In her grief Josefa poured out all that was in her heart to Father Vincente. Touched by the maid's woe, the kindly father whispered that into her ears which caused her to smile with hope. If Senor Pitech could produce a penance and repentance such as could be noticed throughout the valley it was likely he could escape punishment."

"A month later Senor Pitech stood before his three judges. The trial was about to commence when a sudden commotion such as had not been heard since the mission bell had been stolen years before filled the air. Amazed, every man, woman and child rushed into the open and gazed up at the bell tower. There, sending its notes winging throughout the entire pueblo, was a bell, bigger and sweeter toned than the one that had been stolen."

And so Pitech won his freedom. The story, imbued with the romantic atmosphere and the charm of Old California, is told in "The Bell of Penance." Carlyle Blackwell and Alice Joyce, two of the most popular players in motion pictures, enact the leading roles of this drama.

SPECIAL Sunday Dinner at Whitecomb Springs.